

Problem 1

State A: $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow$, State B: $\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow\downarrow$, State C: $\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$, State D: $\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow$: $2^5 = 32$
 $N_\uparrow = 3$ $N_\uparrow = 2$ $N_\uparrow = 3$ $N_\uparrow = 2$

$$\binom{N}{N_\uparrow} = \frac{N!}{N_\uparrow!(N-N_\uparrow)!} : \binom{5}{3} = \frac{5!}{3!(2!)} = 10 : \binom{5}{2} = \frac{5!}{2!(3!)} = 10$$

Macrostate (N_\uparrow)	# OF Microstates	
0	1	
1	5	
2	10	State (B,D) : 2/10
3	10	State (A,C) : 2/10
4	5	
5	1	

States (A,C) will occur with the same probability. States (B,D) will also occur with the same probability. But since we do not know P and Q, we cannot state if State (A,C) and State (B,D) occur with the same probability.

Problem 2

	Subsystem A		Subsystem B		
Particle	a ₁	a ₂	b ₁	b ₁	b ₃
Microstate 1	4	1	1	1	1
Microstate 2	2	2	1	2	1
Microstate 3	3	2	1	1	2
Microstate 4	3	2	1	0	2
Microstate 5	0	5	1	1	1

- a.) Microstates 1,4,5 represent the same macrostate. Microstate 2 and 3 represent their own macrostate. This is because For a microstate to represent the same macrostate there has to be the same total number of particles in each subsystem as well as the same total energy.
- b.) There are 3 total microstates for all possible macrostates. For a microstate to occur with the same probability, the total energy of the system must be the same. The energy of the system is calculated as $E = E_A + E_B$. Microstates 1,2,4,5 have a total energy of $E = 8$ units. Therefore this means microstates 1,2,4,5 will all occur with the same probability.

Problem 3

Standard Form: $\ln(n!) \approx n\ln(n) - n + \frac{1}{2}\ln(2\pi n)$; Weaker Form $\ln(n!) \approx n\ln(n) - n$

n value	Standard form	Weaker form	Percent Diff
15	27.8987	25.6208	8.15 %
150	605.02	601.595	0.57 %

For smaller values of n , the percent difference $(\frac{\text{Standard} - \text{Weaker}}{\text{Standard}})$ is greater than that of larger

Values of n . As n increases the difference between the standard and weaker form decreases thus making the choice between the standard and weaker form less important.

Problem 4

a.) $\Omega(N, q) = \binom{N+q-1}{q} = \frac{(N+q-1)!}{q!(N-1)!} : N! \approx N^N e^{-N} \sqrt{2\pi N}$

$$(N+q-1)! \approx (N+q-1)^{(N+q-1)} e^{-(N+q-1)} \sqrt{2\pi(N+q-1)}$$

$$(N-1)! \approx (N-1)^{(N-1)} e^{-(N-1)} \sqrt{2\pi(N-1)}$$

$$q! \approx q^q e^{-q} \sqrt{2\pi q}$$

$$\frac{(N+q-1)^{(N+q-1)} e^{-(N+q-1)} \sqrt{2\pi(N+q-1)}}{q^q e^{-q} \sqrt{2\pi q} (N-1)^{(N-1)} e^{-(N-1)} \sqrt{2\pi(N-1)}} \approx \frac{(N+q-1)^{(N+q-1)} e^{-(N+q-1)} \sqrt{2\pi(N+q-1)}}{q^q (N-1)^{(N-1)} e^{-q} e^{-(N-1)} \sqrt{4\pi^2 q (N-1)}}$$

$$\approx \frac{(N+q-1)^{(N+q-1)} e^{-q} e^{-(N-1)}}{q^q (N-1)^{(N-1)} e^{-q} e^{-(N-1)}} \sqrt{\frac{(N+q-1)}{2\pi q (N-1)}} \approx \frac{(N+q-1)^q (N+q-1)^{N-1}}{q^q (N-1)^{(N-1)}} \sqrt{\frac{(N+q-1)}{2\pi q (N-1)}}$$

$$\approx \left(\frac{N+q-1}{q}\right)^q \left(\frac{N+q-1}{N-1}\right)^{N-1} \sqrt{\frac{(N+q-1)}{2\pi q (N-1)}} \approx \left(1 + \frac{q}{N}\right)^q \left(1 + \frac{q}{N-1}\right)^{N-1} \sqrt{\frac{(N+q-1)}{2\pi q (N-1)}}$$

when $N \gg 1$, $N-1 \approx N$: when $q \gg 1$, $q=q$ \therefore

$$\Omega(N, q) \approx \left(1 + \frac{q}{N}\right)^N \left(1 + \frac{N}{q}\right)^q \sqrt{\frac{N+q}{2\pi Nq}}$$

b.) when $q \gg N$ $(N+q) \approx q$: $x=q$, $N=n$: $\left(1 + \frac{q}{N}\right)^N \approx e^q$: $x=N$, $n=q$: $\left(1 + \frac{N}{q}\right)^q \approx e^N$

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n \approx e^x : \Omega(N, q) \approx e^q e^N \sqrt{\frac{q}{2\pi Nq}} \approx e^q e^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}} \approx \left(1 + \frac{q}{N}\right)^N e^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}}$$

when $q \gg N$ $\left(1 + \frac{q}{N}\right) \approx \frac{q}{N}$ $\therefore \Omega(N, q) \approx \left(\frac{q}{N}\right)^N e^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi Nq}} \approx \left(\frac{eq}{N}\right)^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}}$

$$\Omega(N, q) \approx \left(\frac{eq}{N}\right)^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N}}$$

c.) $\Omega = K q_A^{N_A} q_B^{N_B} : \Omega(N_A, q_A, N_B, q_B) = \Omega(N_A, q_A) \Omega(N_B, q_B)$

$$\Omega(N_A, q_A) = \left(\frac{eq_A}{N_A}\right)^{N_A} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_A}}, \Omega(N_B, q_B) = \left(\frac{eq_B}{N_B}\right)^{N_B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_B}}$$

$$\Omega(N_A, q_A) \Omega(N_B, q_B) = \left(\frac{eq_A}{N_A}\right)^{N_A} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_A}} \left(\frac{eq_B}{N_B}\right)^{N_B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_B}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi N_A N_B}} \left(\frac{eq_A}{N_A}\right)^{N_A} \left(\frac{eq_B}{N_B}\right)^{N_B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{N_A N_B}} \left(\frac{e}{N_A}\right)^{N_A} q_A^{N_A} \left(\frac{e}{N_B}\right)^{N_B} q_B^{N_B} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{N_A N_B}} \left(\frac{e}{N_A}\right)^{N_A} \left(\frac{e}{N_B}\right)^{N_B} q_A^{N_A} q_B^{N_B}$$

$$\Omega = K q_A^{N_A} q_B^{N_B} \quad : \quad K = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{N_A N_B}} \left(\frac{e}{N_A}\right)^{N_A} \left(\frac{e}{N_B}\right)^{N_B}$$

Problem 4 continued

d.) $S = k \ln(\Omega)$

$$S = k \ln(k q_A^{N_A} q_B^{N_B})$$

$$k = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{N_A N_B}} \left(\frac{e}{N_A}\right)^{N_A} \left(\frac{e}{N_B}\right)^{N_B}$$

e.) $S = k \ln(k q_A^{N_A} q_B^{N_B}) : q = q_A + q_B$

$$S = k \ln(k q_A^{N_A} (q - q_A)^{N_B}) = k \ln(k q_A^{N_A}) + k \ln(k (q - q_A)^{N_B})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial S}{\partial q_A} &= \frac{k}{k q_A^{N_A}} (N_A) (q_A)^{N_A-1} \cdot \frac{k}{k (q - q_A)^{N_B}} (N_B) (q - q_A)^{N_B-1} \\ &= \frac{(N_A) (q_A)^{N_A} (q_A)^{-1}}{(q_A)^{N_A}} - \frac{(N_B) (q - q_A)^{N_B} (q - q_A)^{-1}}{(q - q_A)^{N_B}} = \frac{N_A}{q_A} - \frac{N_B}{q - q_A} = \frac{N_A}{q_A} - \frac{N_B}{q_B} \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \frac{N_A}{q_A} - \frac{N_B}{q_B} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{N_A}{q_A} = \frac{N_B}{q_B} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{q_A}{q_B}$$

$$\frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{q_A}{q_B}$$

This shows that when two subsystems are in thermal equilibrium, the amount of energy shared per particle is the same.

Problem 5

a.) $N = N_A + N_B$, $E = E_A + E_B$, $N_A = N_{A+} + N_{A-}$, $N_B = N_{B+} + N_{B-}$, $E = -BM$, $M = MB(N_+ - N_-)$, $MB = 1$

$$E_A = -BM = -MB(N_{A+} - N_{A-}) = -(N_{A+} - (N_A - N_{A+})) = -(2N_{A+} - N_A) = N_A - 2N_{A+}$$

$$E_A = N_A - 2N_{A+}$$

b.) In order to describe a macrostate of the system we need to know the energies of each subsystem. For instance, if we know E , we need to know both E_A and E_B . Conversely we need to know the number of particles in each subsystem. These are somewhat redundant because we can find them from knowing how many particles are spin up in each subsystem.

c.) $\Omega(N_A, N_{A+}, N_B, N_{B+}) = \Omega(N_A, N_{A+})\Omega(N_B, N_{B+})$

$\hookrightarrow \Omega$

$$E_A = N_A - 2N_{A+} \rightarrow N_{A+} = \frac{N_A - E_A}{2} :$$

$$E_B = N_B - 2N_{B+} : N_{B+} = \frac{N_B - E_B}{2} = \frac{N_B - (E - E_A)}{2} = \frac{N_B + E_A - E}{2} \rightarrow E_B = \frac{N_B + E_A - E}{2}$$

$$\therefore \Omega(N_A, N_{A+}) = \begin{pmatrix} N_A \\ \frac{N_A - E_A}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \Omega(N_B, N_{B+}) = \begin{pmatrix} N_B \\ \frac{N_B + E_A - E}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Omega = \Omega(N_A, N_{A+})\Omega(N_B, N_{B+}) = \begin{pmatrix} N_A \\ \frac{N_A - E_A}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_B \\ \frac{N_B + E_A - E}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Omega = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} N_A \\ \frac{N_A - E_A}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N_B \\ \frac{N_B + E_A - E}{2} \end{pmatrix}}$$

d.) $N_A = 4$, $N_B = 12$, $E_A = 4$, $E_B = 4$, $E = 8$: $N_A = N_{A+} + N_{A-}$, $N_B = N_{B+} + N_{B-}$, $N_+ = N_{A+} + N_{B+}$

Need N_{A+}, N_{B+} to calculate Ω_A and Ω_B . Need total Ω to calculate probability of each macrostate. $\Omega_{\text{tot}} = 1820$: $P(\text{macro}) = \Omega / \Omega_{\text{tot}}$

E_A	E_B	N_{A+}	N_{B+}	Ω_A	Ω_B	$\Omega = \Omega_A \Omega_B$	Probability
4	4	0	4	1	495	495	0.271978
2	6	1	3	4	220	580	0.483516
0	8	2	2	6	66	296	0.217882
-2	10	3	1	4	12	48	0.036874
-4	12	4	0	1	1	1	0.000549

e.) Equilibrium macrostate = most probable state. This occurs when $E_A = 2$, $E_B = 6$, $N_{A+} = 1$, $N_{B+} = 3$.

$\frac{E_A}{N_A} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{E_B}{N_B} = \frac{1}{2}$. Energy flowed from subsystem A to B.

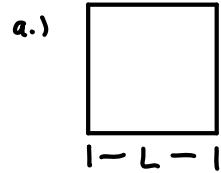
f.) $\bar{E}_A = (4)(0.271978) + (2)(0.483516) - (2)(0.036874) - (4)(0.000549) = 2$

$$\bar{E}_B = (4)(0.271978) + (6)(0.483516) + (8)(0.217882) + (10)(0.036874) + (12)(0.000549) = 6$$

$$\bar{E}_A = 2$$

$$\bar{E}_B = 6$$

Problem 6

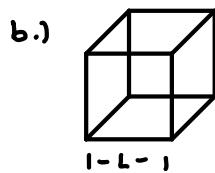


$$a.) \quad E = 110 \frac{h^2}{8mL^2}, \quad E = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2) = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} n_x^2$$

$$110 \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} = n_x^2 \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} \quad \therefore \quad n_x^2 = 110 \quad \therefore \quad n_x = \sqrt{110} = 10.49 \approx 10$$

n_x	n_x^2	$E(h^2/8mL^2)$
1	1	1
2	4	4
3	9	9
4	16	16
5	25	25
6	36	36
7	49	49
8	64	64
9	81	81
10	100	100

→ $\Gamma(E) = 10 \text{ microstates}$



$$b.) \quad E = 15 \frac{h^2}{8mL^2}, \quad E = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} (n^2) \quad 15 \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} = n^2 \frac{h^2}{8mL^2} \quad n^2 = 15, \quad (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2) = 15$$

1-L-1

n_x	n_y	n_z	n^2	$E(h^2/8mL^2)$
1	1	1	3	3
1	1	2	6	6
1	2	1	6	6
2	1	1	6	6
1	2	2	9	9
2	1	2	9	9
2	2	1	9	9
2	2	2	12	12
3	1	1	11	11
1	3	1	11	11
1	1	3	11	11
3	2	1	14	14
3	1	2	14	14
2	3	1	14	14
2	1	3	14	14
1	3	2	14	14
1	2	3	14	14

→ $\Gamma(E) = 17 \text{ microstates}$

Problem 7

n	Exact	Approximate	% Error	n	Exact	Approximate	% Error
1	1	0.785398163	21.46	45	1632	1590.43128	2.55
2	4	3.141592654	21.46	46	1701	1661.90251	2.30
3	9	7.068583471	21.46	47	1776	1734.94454	2.31
4	15	12.56637061	16.22	48	1850	1809.55737	2.19
5	22	19.63495408	10.75	49	1929	1885.74099	2.24
6	33	28.27433388	14.32	50	2006	1963.49541	2.12
7	43	38.48451001	10.50	51	2091	2042.82062	2.30
8	56	50.26548246	10.24	52	2173	2123.71663	2.27
9	71	63.61725124	10.40	53	2252	2206.18344	2.03
10	86	78.53981634	8.67	54	2339	2290.22104	2.09
11	104	95.03317777	8.62	55	2421	2375.82944	1.87
12	121	113.0973355	6.53	56	2516	2463.00864	2.11
13	142	132.7322896	6.53	57	2603	2551.75863	1.97
14	166	153.93804	7.27	58	2694	2642.07942	1.93
15	189	176.7145868	6.50	59	2786	2733.97101	1.87
16	214	201.0619298	6.05	60	2879	2827.43339	1.79
17	239	226.9800692	5.03	61	2978	2922.46657	1.86
18	269	254.4690049	5.40	62	3076	3019.07054	1.85
19	300	283.528737	5.49	63	3175	3117.24531	1.82
20	331	314.1592654	5.09	64	3276	3216.99088	1.80
21	363	346.3605901	4.58	65	3374	3318.30724	1.65
22	400	380.1327111	4.97	66	3483	3421.1944	1.77
23	435	415.4756284	4.49	67	3584	3525.65236	1.63
24	471	452.3893421	3.95	68	3691	3631.68111	1.61
25	510	490.8738521	3.75	69	3805	3739.28066	1.73
26	553	530.9291585	3.99	70	3910	3848.451	1.57
27	598	572.5552611	4.25	71	4023	3959.19214	1.59
28	640	615.7521601	3.79	72	4131	4071.50408	1.44
29	683	660.5198554	3.29	73	4252	4185.38681	1.57
30	732	706.8583471	3.43	74	4369	4300.84034	1.56
31	780	754.767635	3.23	75	4486	4417.86467	1.52
32	833	804.2477193	3.45	76	4606	4536.45979	1.51
33	884	855.2985999	3.25	77	4727	4656.62571	1.49
34	937	907.9202769	3.10	78	4852	4778.36243	1.52
35	995	962.1127502	3.31	79	4972	4901.66994	1.41
36	1048	1017.87602	2.87	80	5097	5026.54825	1.38
37	1107	1075.210086	2.87	81	5228	5152.99735	1.43
38	1165	1134.114948	2.65	82	5354	5281.01725	1.36
39	1230	1194.590607	2.88	83	5489	5410.60795	1.43
40	1293	1256.637061	2.81	84	5616	5541.76944	1.32
41	1353	1320.254313	2.42	85	5751	5674.50173	1.33
42	1422	1385.44236	2.57	86	5889	5808.80482	1.36
43	1489	1452.201204	2.47	87	6026	5944.6787	1.35
44	1562	1520.530844	2.65	88	6165	6082.12338	1.34

Problem 7 Continued

n	Exact	Approximate	% Error	n	Exact	Approximate	% Error
89	6297	6221.138852	1.20	133	14021	13892.9081	0.91
90	6448	6361.725124	1.34	134	14233	14102.6094	0.92
91	6587	6503.882191	1.26	135	14434	14313.8815	0.83
92	6732	6647.610055	1.25	136	14655	14526.7244	0.88
93	6878	6792.908715	1.24	137	14869	14741.1381	0.86
94	7025	6939.778172	1.21	138	15088	14957.1226	0.87
95	7178	7088.218425	1.25	139	15305	15174.6779	0.85
96	7324	7238.229474	1.17	140	15519	15393.804	0.81
97	7475	7389.811319	1.14	141	15748	15614.5009	0.85
98	7634	7542.963961	1.19	142	15967	15836.7686	0.82
99	7787	7697.687399	1.15	143	16192	16060.607	0.81
100	7949	7853.981634	1.20	144	16418	16286.0163	0.80
101	8102	8011.846665	1.11	145	16647	16512.9964	0.80
102	8269	8171.282492	1.18	146	16882	16741.5473	0.83
103	8431	8332.289115	1.17	147	17110	16971.6689	0.81
104	8588	8494.866535	1.08	148	17339	17203.3614	0.78
105	8757	8659.014751	1.12	149	17578	17436.6246	0.80
106	8919	8824.733764	1.06	150	17815	17671.4587	0.81
107	9094	8992.023573	1.12	151	18053	17907.8635	0.80
108	9263	9160.884178	1.10	152	18284	18145.8392	0.76
109	9430	9331.315579	1.05	153	18529	18385.3856	0.78
110	9602	9503.317777	1.03	154	18767	18626.5028	0.75
111	9775	9676.890771	1.00	155	19018	18869.1909	0.78
112	9956	9852.034562	1.04	156	19259	19113.4497	0.76
113	10132	10028.74915	1.02	157	19504	19359.2793	0.74
114	10311	10207.03453	1.01	158	19760	19606.6798	0.78
115	10498	10386.89071	1.06	159	20001	19855.651	0.73
116	10679	10568.31769	1.04	160	20252	20106.193	0.72
117	10859	10751.31546	0.99	161	20504	20358.3058	0.71
118	11044	10935.88403	0.98	162	20769	20611.9894	0.76
119	11233	11122.02339	0.99	163	21026	20867.2438	0.76
120	11423	11309.73355	0.99	164	21276	21124.069	0.71
121	11612	11499.01451	0.97	165	21537	21382.465	0.72
122	11797	11689.86626	0.91	166	21796	21642.4318	0.70
123	11991	11882.28881	0.91	167	22067	21903.9694	0.74
124	12198	12076.28216	1.00	168	22325	22167.0778	0.71
125	12387	12271.8463	0.93	169	22582	22431.7569	0.67
126	12590	12468.98124	0.96	170	22857	22698.0069	0.70
127	12780	12667.68698	0.88	171	23127	22965.8277	0.70
128	12985	12867.96351	0.90	172	23398	23235.2193	0.70
129	13192	13069.81084	0.93	173	23665	23506.1816	0.67
130	13390	13273.22896	0.87	174	23944	23778.7148	0.69
131	13601	13478.21788	0.90	175	24222	24052.8188	0.70
132	13804	13684.7776	0.86	176	24493	24328.4935	0.67

Problem 7 Continued

n	Exact	Approximate	% Error
177	24772	24605.73906	0.67
178	25044	24884.55541	0.64
179	25333	25164.94255	0.66
180	25618	25446.90049	0.67
181	25896	25730.42923	0.64
182	26183	26015.52876	0.64
183	26476	26302.19909	0.66
184	26771	26590.44022	0.67
185	27051	26880.25214	0.63
186	27344	27171.63486	0.63
187	27645	27464.58838	0.65
188	27939	27759.11269	0.64
189	28236	28055.20779	0.64
190	28529	28352.8737	0.62
191	28828	28652.1104	0.61
192	29136	28952.9179	0.63
193	29431	29255.29619	0.60
194	29744	29559.24528	0.62
195	30044	29864.76516	0.60
196	30357	30171.85585	0.61
197	30670	30480.51732	0.62
198	30977	30790.7496	0.60
199	31293	31102.55267	0.61
200	31602	31415.92654	0.59

The value of n that is within less than 1% is $n=117$.

Problem 8

$$V_n(R) = \frac{2\pi^{n/2}}{n\Gamma(n/2)} R^n , \quad \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$n=1$, This is a one dimensional picture. A straight line between two points.

$$\Gamma(n/2) = (n/2 - 1)! = (1/2 - 1)! = (-1/2)! = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$V_1(R) = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{2}} R = 2R$$

$$V_1(R) = 2R$$



$n=2$, This is a two dimensional surface, i.e. a circle

$$\Gamma(n/2 - 1)! = (3/2 - 1)! = (1/2)! = 1$$

$$V_2(R) = \frac{2\pi}{2 \cdot 1} R^2 = \pi R^2$$

$$V_2(R) = \pi R^2$$



$n=3$, This is a three dimensional surface, i.e. a sphere

$$\Gamma(n/2 - 1)! = \Gamma(3/2 - 1) = \Gamma(1/2) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad \text{Found this from google}$$

$$V_3(R) = \frac{2\pi^{3/2}}{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} R^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$V_3(R) = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

